(MR. SPEAKER.)

used the words so as to remove the objection to them, the Speaker is given power to take other steps to secure the object in view. For this purpose the practice is that notice should be immediately taken of the words objected to and where it is done the Speaker directs the Secretary to take down the words to which objection is taken. But where any member has spoken between, no words which had passed before could be taken notice of so as to be written down in order to a censure.

In May's Parliamentary Practice (15th Edn.) an instance has been referred to wherein the Speaker decided that certain words could not be taken down though a member had immediately risen to order and objected to the words used because another member and the Speaker had spoken to the question of order before the House expressed a wish to have the words taken down. (P. 447.) In another case referred to in the same book, it would appear that when objection was taken to words after a question put from the Chair it was held to be too late.

It thus becomes clear, firstly, that the case under consideration is not one of privilege. Secondly, it is also clear that Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy should have taken objection to the words immediately they were uttered and that the present complaint is belated.

It may not be out of place to mention further that I am sure the Hon'ble the Chief Minister did not intend to make any accusation against the Hon'ble Member nor cast any reflection on him.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I am not making any remarks against the ruling of the Chair. But I should like to bring to the notice of the Chair that I immediately protested to the Chief Minister against using those words and I was making attempts to rise in my seat.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You said so. But the procedure was not adopted. I have referred to it in my ruling.

Short Notice Questions

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Sir, I have sent a short notice question for which I have not received replies.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received some notices. Some of them I have allowed and some I have rejected. But it requires the consent of the Hon'ble Minister.

Half-an-hour Debate on a Question

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—I have given notice of a subject for half-an-hour debate regarding an interpellation that I had tabled, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the subject matter of your question?

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—I will find out and tell you, Sir. I do not remember.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If you cannot remember, how can you expect me to remember? Anyway please take it that your notice has been rejected by me.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to make a short statement just to clear my position.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No. Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy, I have taken up Demands; you may take some other opportunity. I may assure you, no Hon'ble Member will mistake you.

BUDGET FOR 1954-55—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—*Contd.*

Demand No. 17—Scientific Departments.

36. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

There are only two Demands for the day. Shall we set apart for this Demand time till 1-30 and then devote the rest of the day to 'Education'?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar. The second cut motion is too general and is inadmissible as a cut motion, because general remarks can be offered on the main Demand itself, if time permits at the end. The first cut motion may be moved and Sri T. N. Mudalagiri Gowda will also speak on this cut motion, because he has also tabled a cut motion dealing with the same subject.

Improvement of revenue from Manganese Industry.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head '36. Scientific Departments' for Rs. 9,27,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to impress on the Government the necessity of devoting greater attention towards the improvement of Revenue from Manganese Industry)."

Sir, Mysore State is rich in minerals and especially manganese, a precious metal, is being exported in large quantities from Mysore State for the last three or four years. In answer to an interpellation, the Hon'ble Minister replied the other day that the export has increased by 75 per cent. From the figures of last year, I believe in 1952-53 the export was in the order of 25,000 tons and in 1953-54, it is about 90,000 tons. Sir, manganese can easily be excavated from the surface itself. If you just excavate about five or six feet, you can obtain good manganese ore. Large quantities of this ore are being exported and Mysore State can as well make use of it in larger proportion than they are making use at present of this manganese ore. In Mysore, we have the Bhadravathi Steel Industry and this metal is very useful in making the best variety steel. Government can improve their steel produced at Bhadravathi and get better revenue from this source. Sir, as it is today, Government can get revenue from manganese in two or three ways. One is licence fee and the other is the rent of the land-lease rent. These are the two sources by which the Government is getting revenue. Every ton of manganese ore is sold most probably at about Rs. 150 or 160, most of which is excavated and the man who excavates it at the spot gets very little for every ton because he gets only the labour charges ; and the Government gets very little benefit because their revenue is limited to the rent for the lease of land and the prospecting fee and the licence fee. So the bulk of the profit goes to the exporters who normally reside either in Bombay or in some other important industrial city. When Sandoor was merged in Bellary, the Ruler said that his main revenue was from the manganese mines. I believe, Sir, Government can as well improve their resources by nationalisation or by undertaking to do this export trade on Government basis to a large extent.

Further, Sir, I wish to submit that not all the ore that is exported is manganese because a certain percentage of it will be nothing but stone. It is only when that stone is removed that you get pure manganese so much so by transporting this material along with the stone the cost increases and the profit to that extent becomes less. This needless cost of transporting the stone may be avoided if we can determine the percentage of stone at the spot itself. I submit, Sir, there is a small machine by which we can separate and shoot off stone from manganese at the spot. If the Government can really invest a small amount for installing a certain machine they can have the stone separated from the ore and allow only manganese to be removed and retain the stone and this will reduce the cost of transport and increase the revenue yield to Government.

Sir, Mysore is fast becoming industrialised and it is but right that we should have the manganese industry centered in Government hands. If only that is done, all this deficit that we see today in our Budget could be wiped out. This could be easily done. At present the revenue that the Government gets from these mines is